

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

DAKIN'S EFFERVESCENT SALINE POWDER.

Is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating. It relieves all stomach derangements. It relieves headache and sickness. It allays febrile symptoms. It quenches thirst.

75 cents per Bottle. DAKIN'S IODIZED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Purifies the Blood. Removes Skin Eruptions. Strengthens the System. Is of special benefit to those suffering from the Enervating Effects of the climate.

\$1.50 per Bottle. DAKIN'S VIN DE QUINQUINA.

This Wine will be found of great value as a Tonic in all cases where the system is depressed or where there is the slightest tendency to Malaria or Climatic Debility.

It is prepared from the true Bark in combination with our Finest Port Wine, and is an admirable form of administration at the same time the appetizing properties of the Bark with the strengthening qualities of the Port.

Price, \$1.50 per Bottle.

(Telephone No. 60.) Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 30th June, 1890.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY is replete with the best Machinery, embodying all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances for ensuring purity in the Water-supply, to secure which we have added a Condenser capable of supplying us with 3,000 gallons of distilled water a day, and are now in a position to compete in quality with the best English Makers. Our Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY "SODAS".

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS.

Whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empiles when received in good order.

Counterfeit Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."

All signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:

PURE AERATED WATERS

SODA WATER

LEMONADE

POTASH WATER

SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER

SARSAPARILLA WATER

GINGER ALE

GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, Hongkong, China, and Manila.

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the morning of the 27th June, the wife of J. R. TWENTYMAN, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1890.

SEVERAL matters of very considerable general importance cropped up at the annual meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., held on Saturday last, which invite public comment. Although of late years, thanks chiefly to the *Hongkong Telegraph*, boards of directors of limited liability companies in this colony have not been permitted to enjoy their snug and lucrative sinecures without challenge and in the peace and comfort of the good old times—when it was worse than high treason for anybody but a *tailor* to dare to open his mouth and assert that he had an opinion of his own—it is nevertheless a rare occurrence for an influential board of that of the Wharf and Godown Co. to be subjected to the cataclysm of trenchant and outspoken criticism with which they were assailed by Mr. C. S. TAYLOR last Saturday. Let us calmly and practically review the situation, and perhaps we may be able to give our readers a clearer comprehension of the actual state of affairs than was afforded by the Directors' report and Mr. TAYLOR's supplementary statement.

After a very careful examination of the Company's published accounts and those prepared by Mr. TAYLOR, we have arrived at the conclusion that the questions at issue between the two are more sentimental than actual differences. It is a matter of method rather than of fact, that Mr. TAYLOR's strongly objected to, a technical difference of opinion on a question of accounts which could easily have been adjusted without much argument. The Company's statement of accounts for 1889, taken by itself,

must have been something like the Sphinx puzzle to the general body of shareholders; we confess that, until after a careful analysis of the accounts for the two previous years, it puzzled us exceedingly. But taken in conjunction with the statements for 1887 and 1888 it is comprehensible enough. If not quite a model of what might reasonably be expected from a modern accountant, backed up by two highly remunerated professional auditors. What the account clearly shows is that the net profits for the year's working, after paying an *ad interim* dividend of \$2 per share (\$40,500), amounted to the paltry sum of \$7,218.41, out of gross receipts totalling \$203,450, and when it is considered that in the year 1887 the net profits were \$76,429.84, out of gross receipts amounting to \$154,973.28, and in 1888 the total earnings were \$204,494.09 and the net profits \$94,255.25, we venture to think that Mr. TAYLOR or any other shareholder would have had good grounds in demanding a clear and thorough explanation of what, *prima facie*, appears a most extraordinary circumstance and is certainly a legitimate grievance for the shareholders, representing an absolute loss, taking the figures of 1888, as a basis of calculation, of over \$40,000. No explanation of this extraordinary increase in the cost of carrying on the Company's business was asked for, and none was given, if we except a remark made by the Chairman (the Hon. J. J. KESWICK) that after the 30th of June the heavy rental of about \$40,000 per annum for the West Point godowns would not again be incurred in its entirety. Now, to our way of thinking this was the weakest spot in the accounts, but Mr. TAYLOR concentrated his attack on the Directors for having credited a new Profit and Loss account with \$352,000 as an asset representing the value of the West Point property and the Reclamation there. In this connection he argued that the only money actually earned had been \$71,000 from the sale of the P. & O. Co.'s wharf, etc., at West Point, and contended that as a set-off to this there was a loss of \$66,000 on the sale of the West Point property, which had been brought into Reclamation Account. Practically this is the only difference between Mr. TAYLOR and the Directors so far as the accounts are concerned, his other figures, being mere details, the exact accuracy or otherwise of which it is not worth while discussing, as they really have little, if any, bearing on the object he had in view. We may add, however, that we have taken the trouble to go through the Company's balance sheets for the past three years and compared them with the figures in Mr. TAYLOR's summary, and we find that, excepting in the instance we have just referred to, they substantially agree. There is therefore only the West Point property to deal with, and that appears a simple matter. The Directors claim that a profit has been realised on this property of \$352,834.8, whereas Mr. TAYLOR contends that a loss of \$66,549.03 has resulted. The matter actually stands in this position:—The property was originally purchased for \$600,000, and the godowns were disposed of for \$500,000. Of the remaining portion two lots were sold to Mr. Ho Tung and Mr. Sui Lock Hing for \$49,600 and \$155,000 respectively, on which bargain money to the extent of \$39,600 was paid, and the balance is secured by deed of mortgage. Another lot was purchased by the Government for the widening of the Praya at \$94,500, still leaving what is described as Reclamation No. 4, and which comprises 45,000 feet with a splendid water frontage, the property of the Company. Mr. TAYLOR treats this as an asset of no value, whereas the Directors estimate it to be worth \$171,063.52, after allowing \$74,223.98 for balance of cost of reclamation. The detailed account on the 31st December last stood as follows:—

WEST POINT PROPERTY ACCOUNT.

ASSETS.

To Value as per last Report. \$110,971.77

Less amount charged to this Property in error. 800.87

Expanded during 1889. 200.00

Property. 100.00

Reclaiming Stock. 200.00

Wharf. 200.00

Value of property at date. 111,542.00

Cost of Reclamation to date. 30,710.00

Profit and Loss Account. 200.00

\$81,532.00

LIABILITIES.

By Reclamation No. 1. \$4,000.00

Tung. 10,000.00

Reclamation No. 2. 31,000.00

Lock Hing. 31,000.00

Reclamation No. 3. 10,000.00

Government. 10,000.00

Reclamation No. 4. 40,000.00

Company. 25.00

\$106,000.00

Less Balance of cost. 24,468.00

Value of Wharf. 200.00

Reclaiming Stock. 200.00

Wharf. 200.00

\$81,532.00

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possible doubt—they are not justified in valuing it at such a high figure as \$8,500 per foot, as what they sold only realised \$4 and \$5 respectively. Whether there is anything in the latter objection we are not in a position to say, but the reasonable inference is that the Directors would place the estimate as low as possible, and it should not be overlooked that the marine frontage must render this lot more valuable than those disposed of to the Government and the Chinese. We must confess that we had very grave doubts as to the advisability of treating these items as matters of Profit and Loss in the way that has been done in the latest statement of accounts, but it appears that both the West Point and P. & O. properties were purchased with the intention of being sold again at a profit, the main object being to secure the wharfage and other business of the vendors, and under such circumstances we can see no strong objection to the course pursued. We do, however, see very serious objections to any Company paying a dividend that has not been legitimately earned, and for which, as Mr. TAYLOR very properly pointed out, there was actually no money available. That, however, was a matter for the shareholders and so long as they are satisfied nobody else has a right to complain.

(To be continued.)

TELEGRAMS.

EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, June 23rd.

In the Chamber of Deputies, Monsieur Ribot declared that by virtue of the Anglo-French convention of 1862, England cannot assume the protectorate of Zanzibar, without previous agreement with France.

THE LOCAL TAXATION BILL.

June 24th.

The Government has withdrawn the licensing clauses of the Local Taxation Bill, inserting an amendment that sums already voted for that purpose be permitted to accumulate until Parliament devises a use for them.

DEATH OF MR. ERNEST DEACON.

(Special telegram to Hongkong Telegraph.)

CANTON, 2nd July, 1890.

Canton deplores the untimely loss of Ernest Deacon, a noble specimen of the British merchant, an English gentleman *par excellence*, a truly honest and upright man, benevolent, magnanimous, and who was incapable of an unworthy thought or action. The steamship *Hankow* conveys the remains of our representative merchant to Hongkong, for burial in the Happy Valley. Mr. Deacon's sudden death when hardly past the prime of life has aroused much sympathy among the many who knew him in Hongkong. He was an old resident in the Far East, having come out some twenty years ago to join his elder brothers, who had founded the great firm of which he was until yesterday the head. He was a prominent man both in Canton, Hongkong, and Macao, having been for some time Chairman of the Municipal Council, the first-named place. He only returned a month or two ago from a trip home, and his death, which was due to Bright's disease, was to a great extent unexpected, although he had been severely attacked with dysentery for the last ten days. The funeral, which took place this afternoon in the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, was attended by many leading merchants and other friends. Mrs. Deacon is left with a large family.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Austrian corvette *Zrinyi* arrived at Colombo on June 15th, en route to China.

The British barque *Dorothy* has been sold by Messrs. Drysdale, Ringer & Co. to Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. The terms are private.

CAPTAIN "TOMMY" CLEGG, one of the most popular skippers on the China coast, has taken command of the China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Whampoa*.

The agents (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.) inform us that the "Ben" line steamer *Bender*, from Antwerp and London, left Singapore on the 30th ult., for this port.

The statement we reproduced yesterday from the *Singapore Free Press*, that a Mr. Flint had been killed in a row with some Dyaks in British North Borneo, is now said to be without foundation.

The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. courteously informs us that the steamship *Sutley*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at 11 a.m. to-day.

HIS EXCELLENCY SHENG, who has been associated with Mr. James Hart in arranging the Sikkim question at Darjeeling, has been appointed by Imperial decree to be Minister Resident at that place, with Dr. Tseng as his assistant.

We learn, say the *Penang Gazette*, that the order prohibiting the exportation of pepper from Edie has been rescinded, and that shipments may accordingly be expected in a few days. Fighting still goes on, the Chinese getting the worst of it.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Officer Administering the Government, under instructions from the Secretary of State, has appointed Mr. George Horroppo, Chief Inspector of Police, to be Acting Deputy Superintendent and Acting Adjutant of the Force.

CHOLERA, as usual at this time of the year, has made its appearance in Japan. The *Shinhon* *Shimbun* states that a man of 52 years of age, of the name of Kato Hanji, of Sannomiji Machi, Kyoto, was attacked by cholera on the 20th June and died next day.

YESTERDAY morning a tree opposite Arsenal Street, the foot of which had been eaten through by ants, fell. In about four hours the coolies in the vicinity had made off with it, root and branch, sawing the trunk into planks as if their lives depended on it.

We have to thank His Excellency the Administrator for a copy of his pamphlet giving an account of the visit to this colony of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Mr. Fleming has compiled an interesting brochure that will doubtless be widely read and appreciated.

FOUR Chinese servants in the employ of Mr. Leigh, architect, and four in the employ of Mr. Wm. Danby, were summoned by their employers at the Police Court this morning for disobedience of lawful orders, in refusing to pull the punkah over the designing young gentlemen in the office. Mr. Robinson fined them \$5 each, with the alternative of 21 days' hard labour.

A CHINESE counterfeit on whose person twenty three counterfeit dollars were discovered yesterday was before Mr. Robinson this morning, and fined \$5 for each bad coin in his possession, or the alternative of three months' imprisonment in General Gordon's Hotel, with the customary invigorating exercise thrown in.

The *Singapore Free Press* of the 25th June says:—The steamship *Glenagla* arrived here yesterday morning from China, en route for London, with test. She is not racing home, but nevertheless her journey will be a fast one. The *Glenagla* came alongside the wharf yesterday about 8 a.m., took on board 80 tons of coal, and was ready to sail by 1 p.m. She was only delayed a little, waiting for the pilot.

The following is the result of the race for the Grand Prize of Paris, run on June 15th:—

Baron A. de Schickler's b. c. Fitzroya, by Atlantic—Perplexité. 1

Mr. F. Schickler's b. c. Fitz-Hampton, by Hampton—Lady Black. 2

Mr. R. Peck's b. c. Odellow, by Barcadine—Gehemnis. 3

The following Chinese official appointments were gazetted on May 25th:—Ju Chih-kai, Treasurer and Acting Governor of Canton, has been granted leave on account of ill-health. Kwei Tiao-piao (formerly Treasurer of Formosa) has been appointed to Canton in the same capacity. Yu Yin-lin, whose three years' mourning is just ended, has been appointed Treasurer of Formosa. Unit Li Jui-lin, the new Governor of Canton, takes up his appointment, Viceroy Li Han-chang will attend to his duties.

The following paragraph from a Singapore paper will doubtless interest His Excellency the Administrator and Mr. Attorney General Goodman:—A pretty case, dealing with the question of Chinese marriage laws, is occupying attention in Penang. A Chinaman is charged by his wife with committing bigamy. The second marriage is not denied and it seems likely the prisoner will be committed. Six months ago a Malay woman was sentenced at the Assizes for bigamy, but this is the first case in which a Chinaman has been prosecuted.

DETECTIVE Inspector Quincey and Detective Sergeant Hadden had a nasty job the night before last. They received information that a desperado from Canton, for whose arrest on a charge of murder and robbery a reward of \$2,000 was offered, was in Hongkong, and they traced him to the K-shing theatre. After placing constables on guard at all the doors they went to the man, and before he could distract his attention from the comedy then being performed the "bracket" were on his wrist. He was brought up to-day on an extradition warrant, and remanded.

THE *Peking Gazette* of May 21st notifies that in recognition of the eminent services of the late Peng Yu-lin, who was President of the Board of War, Admiral of the Yangtze Fleet, and, during the troubles with France, Imperial Commissioner in Canton, the posthumous title of Senior Guardian of the Heir-Apparent will be conferred on him, and his feast of arms and the chronicle of his life will be written and carefully preserved in the Imperial Historiographers' Office. Besides this, in the places where he had particularly distinguished himself in war, temples are to be erected to his memory.

The following paragraph appears in *The Fairplay*, received by last mail:—An interesting and important shipment was made last week when the steamer *Glenagla* left Middlesbrough dock with about 2,500 tons of plant for blast furnaces and steel works in the heart of China. The vessel's destination is Hankow, 700 miles up the Yangtze River. The Teeside Iron and Engine Works Company, Limited, have the contract for all that will be required for these extensive works, and Mr. Henry Hobson, formerly of the Teeside Ironworks, has gone out in the *Glenagla* as engineer of the new works in China.

We had almost forgotten that the variety of Portuguese to be found in the Far East knew enough to support newspapers, but a friend reminded us of the fact to-day, by forwarding a copy of the good old *Mataense*, with a paragraph about our noble selves. The writer, in conveying the information that J. Jorge, the Manila bank robber, is a Spaniard, and not a Portuguese, accuses us, whenever any Indian, Chinese, Malay, or nigger commits an offence, of stating, in our largest type, that "another Portuguese has gone wrong." We must correct our contentment; we would not do any Indian, Chinese, Malay, or nigger criminal such an injustice.

SCARCELY a day passes without the editorial columns of the *Daily Press* exhibiting instances of gutter ignorance which, coming from persons who pretend to be able to instruct the public, and who take money on the strength of such pretensions, are a disgrace to the whole of our literature. The latest occurs in this morning's issue of our wishy-washy contemporary. In referring to the exhibition given yesterday by the Hongkong Sketching Club, the critic (*P.*) of the *Daily Press* winds up as follows:—"If, however, the Club elects to admit the pictures of professionals, which are likewise offered for sale, they should, we think, be placed all together and should not appear in the catalogue. The title and price might be given on a label attached to each." It would be interesting to know the name of the first-class clodhopper who wrote the article, but we do know the editorial genius who gave it publicity. Neither the writer nor the joint editors can be any possibility know anything whatever regarding the subject on which this would-be authority "spreads himself"; they probably were never at an exhibition at the Royal Academy in their lives. What is "a professional?" In the noble art of painting, dear *Granny*! One who paints pictures to sell, if he can get anybody to buy them, is it not? Well, how many of our local so-called amateurs have earned money by their pencil and brush? Has Mr. J. B. Connelley ever been paid for his pictures? Has Mr. D. E. Caldwell never been open to offers for his landscapes? Have none of Mr. J. McCallum's clever sketches been bought and sold? But there is no distinction between professional and amateur in the Royal Academy, or in any other similar society in the world. Pictures are sent in and are accepted or rejected according to their merits, and not with any reference to whether the artist paints for a living or merely follows the art as a pastime. And is not this common practice for pictures that are for sale to be marked on the catalogue, as everybody who has attended exhibitions of pictures knows quite well. The only art exhibitions the *Daily Press* critics have ever seen were penny panoramas at some country fair. It is scarcely necessary to say that the professional referred to by our connoisseur is the talented artist who in Hongkong is known as Mr. Stanley Seton. This gentleman's exhibits yesterday, of course, stood out by themselves, and it is only fair to assume that it was this apparent great superiority which caused the this vessel of gentility which grined him, admission among educated men and women and saw himself in his true colours—a chuckle-headed cad of the most offensive type. *Plato* that in your hat, Mr. Critic, and tell us how you like it.

THE *Strait Independent* learns that the construction of the railway line at Sungei Ujung is progressing very rapidly, nearly one thousand immigrant coolies being at present employed in the work, besides several overseers and fitters.

Mr. Robinson must have very hazy ideas of what ball should be. The Opium Farmer's godown-keeper is in custody on a charge of stealing at least \$2,000 worth of opium, and yet, on the application of Mr. Wotton this morning, his Worship agreed to release the prisoner on \$200 bail. After hearing the objections raised by Mr. Koh and his advocate, Mr. Mossop, he raised the limit to \$500, it is true, but even \$500—!

FROM home papers received yesterday we observe that the cricket match, Gentlemen of England v. Oxford University, in which our local "crack" Mr. E. J. Coxon played for the former, resulted in favor of the Gentlemen by 141 runs. Coxon made a fair show, considering it was his debut in a first-class match, scoring 10 in the first and 21 in the second innings, and he was credited with a couple of catches in the second innings of the University. Coxon's bowling was tried without effect; he bowled three overs for five runs and was then taken off, one of his deliveries being "no-balled." And now there are lots of feathered cricketers on the way, who say they know all the time that Coxon's bowling was unfair. Well, we are vain enough to consider ourselves no mean judge of the noble game, and we have seen Ernest Coxon bowl as much as anybody out here, but beyond a somewhat peculiar delivery, not uncommon with left-handers, we certainly never noticed anything approaching "throwing" or "shying" in his style. Umpire Webb's opinion on a question of bowling or throwing—which does not crop up on an average once in three seasons—is of no more value than that of any other cricketer who knows the game, and in all probability he is the only umpire in England who will object to Coxon's delivery.

THE Legislative Council will meet on Monday next. The orders of the day will be:—

1. Financial Minutes.

2. Report of the Finance Committee.

3. The Acting Colonial Secretary to move as follows:—

"The Council, having considered the following statement from the Superintendent of the 'Botanical' and 'Afforestation' Department concerning the planting and rearing of trees in the years 1891 and 1892 resolving that it is expedient that the liability for this work be incurred."

Statement of works which it is necessary that contracts should now be made for:—

1. For planting, during the year 1891, trees which are now being reared under contract No. 4, 1889.....\$1,600

2. For seeds to be collected during the present year and supplied in January, 1900 To be disbursed in 1891.....\$1,200

3. For rearing trees which it may be desirable to plant in 1892.....\$1,400

4. If the above named work (No. 3) be now contracted for it will involve the making of contracts next year for getting the trees planted when ready in 1893; this would cost.....2,400

